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ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

J. A. STEVENS, Proprietor. YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1843. Vol. 10, No. 47—WHOLE No. 37.

Minister would have been deemed an...

The selection of his position was nearly confined to the judgment of the general in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoros are of a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th inst., General Amador, then in command, ordered General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces river, and, in the event of his failure to comply with the demands, announced that war, and armistice, must decide the question. But an act of hostility was committed until the 24th of April. On that day General Amador had succeeded to the command of

The previous wrongs perpetrated against the Mexican upon our citizens through a long period of years remain unredressed, and such treaties, pledging her public faith in redress, have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling to

the execution of such treaties fail to perform one of its plainest duties. Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by a system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own Government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance towards such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigour, repelling the insults and exactions,

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate good will. Upon the pretext that Tenation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite her destinies with ours she has affected to believe that we haveced her rightful territory and in official proclamation and notification has

ly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime, we have tried every

reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted even before the receipt of information from the frontier of the United States. But now, after reiterated manifestations of unfriendly feeling on the part of Mexico, has passed the boundary of forbearance. Mexico, by her recent aggression upon the United States, has invaded our territory, has shed American blood upon American soil. She has proclaimed that hostile intentions have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like the one which has arrived, instructions were given August last, "as a precautionary measure" in case of invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept of the services of the militia of the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective governments of those States. These instructions were repeated in the month of August last, and again in the month of Texas into the United States. Gen. Taylor was further authorized by the President to make requisition upon the Executive of that State

pel invasion or to secure the country against a contemplated invasion." On the 2d day of July, 1861, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary forces as he might need." War actually existing, an emergency having been invaded, Gen. Taylor was bound to authority invested in him by his commission, has called on the Governor of Texas

In further vindication of our rights and defense of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognize the existence of war, to place at the disposition of the Executive means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and hastening the restoration of peace. To this I recommend that authority should be given.

into the public service a large body of men, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged. A volunteer is, beyond question, more eminent than either description of citizen soldiers, and it is to be doubted that a number far beyond the required would readily rush to the field upon call of their country. I further recommend a liberal provision be made for sustaining military forces, and furnishing it with supplies.

The most energetic and prompt measures for the immediate appearance in arms of a powerful overpowering force, are recommended to be taken as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I have the honor to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to settle all matters in dispute between this Government

I transmit herewith a copy of the evidence of our Envoy to Mexico and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and much correspondence between our Envoy and Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command at Vera Norte, as are necessary to fully understand the subject.

JAMES K. POLK

The proceedings that followed the signing of the Message, were very interesting.

with custom-houses, and all sorts of restrictions upon postal intercourse. They now have the same perfectly free trade with other nations pervades unites and Brussels, State of this Republic.